Ply of FALL & WINTER GOODS. Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cal sittets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best sad most fashionable manner, at a shore notice, and on accommodating terms Those who wish to purchase bargain. will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8

St. John's College.

The Visitors and Governors of this Insti-tution having determined to appoint a Pre-fessor, whose duties shall be "to teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Book Keeping, and to carry students through the Latin Gramto carry students through the Latin Grammar and Corderius, so as to prepare them for being placed under the Professor of Languages;" and the salary being fixed at \$300 per annum, together with one half of the whole amount of the tuition money, and the price of tuition being fixed at \$24 per annum, give notice that the appointment will be made on the 10th of May next—Candidates are requested to make personal application, in order that they may be examined as to their qualifications.

By order of the Board.

WM. E. PINKNEY, Secretary, April 18.

April 18.

The Editors of the Maryland Republicas, of the Nations Intelligencer, Washington, and Federal Sazente Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for marweeks and forward their accounts.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard J. Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the su bscriber, living an the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, of Lin. esq. Annapolis.

James Mewburn.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having this day formed a Co-Partnership, their business will be conducted under the firm of Shaw and Gambrill, at the Store heretofore occupied by S. Shaw.

George Shaw,

Hoyutio Gambrill. Annapolis, March 25, 1822.

OTICE.

The sub-criber being anxious to settle his jusiness, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, or close their accounts by bond or

George Shaw.

CABINET MAKING. The Subscriber, at his Shop, in

Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carry ing on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.
Solicits the public for a portion of
their custom, which will be thankfully received.
He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Poper Hanging.

JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis. Jan. 3, 1822.

Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts

To which is prefixed.

The Beclaration of Highls— With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

The Constitution of Maryland,

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel coupty, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a challest for the Sheriffalty of said coupt at the election of October 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geor Shaw's Slore, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

Sept. 27.

Pricn-\$6 50.

MENTOGER OF DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET OF THE

WOL LXXVIL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED A SALE WANTE JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum

MISCELLANBOUS

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CORAL GROVE. Deep in the wave is a Coral grove, where the purple mullet, and gold fish rove, Where the sea flower spreads its leaves of

bine, that never are wet with falling dew, but in bright and thangeful beauty shine, far down in the green and glassy brine. he floor is of sand, like the mountain drift, And the pearl shells spangle the flinty

snow; From coral rocks the sea plants lift Their boughs, where the tides and billows flow; The water is calm and still below,

For the winds and waves are absent there, and the sands are bright as the stars, that glow
In the motionless fields of upper air:
There with its waving blade of green,

The sea flag streams through the silent water. And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen To blush, like a banner bath'd in slaugh

There with a light and easy motion, The fan coral sweeps thro' the clear deep

And the yellow and scarlet tuits of ocean, Are bending, like corn on the upland lea: And life, in rare and beautiful forms, Is sporting amid those bowers of stone, And is safe, when the wrathful spirit of

storms. Has made the top of the wave his own: And when the ship from his fury flies

Where the myriad voices of ocean roar,
When the wind god frowns in the murk

skies, And demons are waiting the wreck of

shore;
Then far below, in the peaceful sea,
The purple mullet, and gold fish rove,
Where the waters murmur tranquilly,
Through the bending twigs of the coral

EXTRACT_FROM COWPER. Happy the man who sees a God employed, In all the good and ill that chequer life! In all the good and ill that chequer lie:
Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration of the wise Supreme.
Did not his eye rule all things, and intend The least of our concerns, (since from the

The greatest oft originate;) could chance Find place in his dominions, or dispose One lawless particle to thwart his plan; Then God mig'st be surpris'd, and unfore

Contingence might alarm him, and disturb

The smooth and equal course of his affairs. OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

He is not a man of sense who denies either the Being or the Providence of God; there is no wisdom in Atheism; it is sithe fool" who "says in his heart there is no fool" who "says in his heart there is no God." And surely to imagine, that he who made the world, should take no care of the world, which be hath made, but, as it were, forgetting that he had made it, should deliver it up, to chance and fate, is an opinion equally foolish with the other There are some who well now, that is there be a God, and if he observes and take cognizance of human affairs, he must one day punish them for their villanies and their blasphemies. herefore they endeavour to persuade them lves, there is neither a Providence nor s God. Through the corruption of their hearts, and being given over to a reprobate mind, they are no unfortunate as to succeed in their endeavours; and by such as they can reduce to a like degree of desperate wickedness, they may be accounted wisemen. But he who dwelleth in Heaven, men. But he who-dwelleth in Heaven, knoweth their devices, and laughts them to scorn He knows a day is coming when his vengeance will cause them to feel the truths which no evidence would induce them to believe. The greatest and best piersons of all ages have believed in "a God who governed the world," and wherein can the wisdom of man consist but in observing and studying the works; and dispensations of that God; from the beginning to this day? How seaseless is the man, who passes his of that God, from the beginning to this day!
How seascless is the man, who passes his
life without attending to them. By, his mercies and his judgments doth our. God continually speek to us, and signify his fillind,
and show forth the gloried of his kingdom,
for which we are ever more bound to praise
him. "The works" of the Lord are great,
sought out, studied and traced, by all them
that have pleasure therein." that have pleasure therein."
Diligently to mark, and carefully to trea-

sure up in our minds, the special Provi-dences of the Almighty is the way to pre-serve and nourish our faith, and hope in deces of the Almighty is the way to preserve and nourish our faith, and hope in him; it furnishes the grounds of our thankfulness and praise; it stirs up our finest feelings and very best affections towards him, holy joy, humble reverence and hearty love; it supports us under all our aufferings, and affords of camfort in all pur sorrows. When advertily presses hard upon a man, when has stirpped of him possessions, and threatest with forture, when enemies presente, and friends bettay or foreske, or when pain and sickness harryse him upon his bed, and sleep ideparts from his upon his bed, and sleep ideparts from his upon his bed, and sleep ideparts from his gree lide gracies Lord, what shall become of him; if at such in hour, a writer shall inform him, there is no kep for him if he God; that there is neither. Rodermer new Creator, that the universe is the sport of contending demons; a rease of reases and affect his information of the lagrange the loving kendisses of the lagrange to the lagrange that only with bunds and infinest Before ignite of this information in the lagrange of the lagrange of private, and the lagrange of the lagrange of the lagrange of privates of persons of the lagrange of the

HUMILITY.

There are some men; whose very thumility, perhaps, is shulling their eyes upon the hopes, and happiness, of the Christian. There are some man who homes, very low pefore the throne of God, as put to fee the seaptre of marry which is stretched out to them. scapite or mercy water is arreaded out them. There are men whose syes are so concernied and absorbed by the sword of whath, which hangs over the path of the sinner, as not to see the sheath which mer-

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

On the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, Josephus says there were 50,000 horse and 200,000 foot drowned in pursuit of Israel. The Israelites amounted to 500,000 effective men, besides women and children and aged men. A modern traveller says, the place where it is supposed that traveller says, the place where it is supposed that traveller says. Israelites passed, the sea is not quite twelve miles broad, in the channel about fourfeen fathoms of water, and nine at the sides. fathoms of water, and nine at the sides.

Bruce the celebrated traveller, says, that
Diodoruse affirms that the indigenous inhabitants of that very spot had a tradition
from father to son, from their very earliest
and remotest ages, that once this division
of the sea did happen here, the words of
this author are of the most remarkable
kind, we cannot think this Pagan is writing
in favour of revelation, he knew not Moses. in favour of revelation, he knew not Moses, nor says a word about Pharaoh and his host, yet records the miracle of the division of the sea in words hearly as strong as those of Moses, from the mouths of unbiassed and undesigning pagans.

SCORNERS REBUKED.

Whitfield being informed that some law yers had come to hear him by way of sport, took for his text these words: "And there came a certain lawyer to our Lord." De signedly he read, "And there came certain lawyers to our-I am wrong, a certain law yer,' I was almost certain that I was wrong. It is a wonder to see one lawyer; but what wonder if there had been more than one? The theme of the sermon corresponded with its commencement, and those who came to laugh, went away edified.

Humility does not consist in telling our faults, but in bearing to be told of them, in hearing them patiently and even thankfully; in correcting ourselves when told, in not hating those who tell us of them.

THE WIFE. The treasures of the deep are not so preci-

As are the concealed comforts of a man As are the concerned comforts of a man Lock'd up in woman's love. I scent the air Of blessings, when I come but near the house. What a delicious breath marriage sends

The violet bed's not sweeter!
MIDDLETON.

I have often had occasion to remark the Those disasters which break down the spirits of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who has been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial rough, ness while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force, to be the comforter and supporter of her husband, under misfortune, and sbiding, with un-shrinking firmness, the bitterest blast of

As the vine which has long twined its foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the bardy plant is rifted by the thunderbult, cling round it rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so it is beautifully ordered by providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart. I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit to

had around him a blooming family, knit to-gether in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with en-thusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, they are to comfort you." And indeed, I have observed that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single man; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the neces-sities of the helpless and beloved beings who sities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence; but thiefly because his spirite are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding, that tho all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is air to run, to waster and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant. Sketch Book,

---WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION.

When Dr. Beadon was rector of Elthain Kent the text he once undertook to preach Kent, the text he once ondertook to preach from was, "Who art thou?" After reading! the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman, in a military stelland harres him upon his bed, and clearly departs from the eye lide—gracious da, what hall second of him, it at such your, a writet shall inform him, there is help for him in his Godi that there is the Rodermer ner Creator; that the liveral is the spont of contending demons; and of rorrege and contending demons; and of rorrege and the location, and, in the laying that it he laying kind as the layer the life of the laying kind as the layer the life of the layer that of the layer the middle alise of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, in the su

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1822.

From the Emportum.

**BE LIP AND DOING.

**Itde an eld maxim, that schop who wait for lead men shoes generally go increate, and sharely any body believed, if we take people's practice as the best of this faith. Hence it is, that we see the children of weathy parents so often make a copy figure in life, and drag but's useless existence, year after year in abject dependence, if not in abject want worthless members of society, and borthens to their signess. Richard ill, petplantly saked, why laws were made, if pennintly saked, why laws were made, if near were not rogues by nature; and it may be asked, with equal point; why the author of our being made labout necessary, as the means of sustaining life; it we were not na-turally indolent. In seber truth, gentle reader, and without any philosop, hieal chicane about it, you are not naturally less fond of este than myself; and if you are more in dustrious than your neighbours, give the credit to those who superintended your education, rather than to your own dispositions. But to you I have nothing to say. — Idler! hark you be up and doing: For you is the little you and doing: is the lesson-read read!

I never see a young man living upon ex-pectation, but my eye instinctively wanders, first to his elbows, and then to his shoes; and if they he whole, I am led to doubt his honesty, and would, if I was not afraid of giving offence, advise him to be up and do-ing something before the bailiff comes a-long, and want overtakes him. The for-tine, which hope whispers he shall partake some day, may not come time enough to afford him a decent burying None among the whole host of fortune seekers, are more ed of patience, and more in danger of waiting patiently in vain, than those who depend on death for deed or a luncheon— that haughty tyrant is apt to strike first where nobody wishes he should, so contrary is his disposition, so careless is he of hu-man wants and wishes.

An honest trade is a great blessing, and

this parents owe to their children-nothing ous man can live and save money, if he is ous man can live and save money, it has saving, into the bargain. Then it it should happen that, in the course of events, a fortune luckily comes to him,—who all his life has been up and doing, it will assuredly not come amiss; and if he has been beforehand with business, and is already rich, my word for it. it will be easier far to keep two estates, than it would be to keep one, after feeding the fancy upon it for years, and per-haps the mouth upon the prospect of it, for at least as long a time.

at least as long a time.

If any, therefore, would be wise, let them be up and doing, whatsoever their prospects may be. To a young man who expects mo ney, I would say, It is very certain that riches sometimes take wings and fly away, instead of coming to us;—to those who do not, I would say, The grain grows not where it is not sown; and charity is cold as winter To one to both to all. I say Be winter. To one, to both, to all, I say, Be up and doing while yet it is day; for the laourer will receive his reward-Mother Earth is kind; and if her sons want, it is

I will tell you a story, gentle reader, be-fore we part Two youths (it was many fore we part Two youths (it was many centuries ago) embarked in their little skiff upon a large river, bound to a port many miles above. "This stream, said Neptune, their patron, flows more and more rapidly the lower you go down it, while the figher you ascend, the more calm and tranquil its waters become; your oars are small, but waters become; your oars are small, but they will enable you gradually to ascend-go, make good use of them, and shortly I will furnish you with others infinitely bet-ter." They both put out into the middle of the stream; and Theseus, who was the elder, obeyed the injunctions of his patron, by immediately applying himself to the means he had of stemming the current, & soon began to make considerable progress.

Isia, on the contrary, threw himself down on the bottom of his boat to steep, resolved to make no exertions until the promised oars were put into his hards; and down he the invention: went four times as fast as his brother wen up. After a while, Neptune Went out to seek his young friends, and took the oars he had promised on his shoulder. He found Theseus already more than half way to his journey's end, and gave him the present, for which he thanked him, and easily reached the place of his destination; but Isis was found far, far below, smid the rapids; and the pars and all his exertions were then in vain: he could not gain an inch against the current, which soon carried him to do-

struction.

I have done: a word to the wise is suffici-OARWOOD.

WOMEN.

In all countries, women are civil, obliging, tender and humane, they are timorous and modest; always inclined to be cheerful; they do not, like men, hesitate to perform a they do not, like men, nestate operious action. To woman, in civilized or savage state, I never addressed myself in the language of delicacy and friendship; without receiving a friendly answer. With men, it is frequently otherwise. If hunkry, thirsty, cold, wet or sick, woman has been uniformly kind and generous.—Ledyard.

VERY GOOD. An Trish Counsellor having lost his An Irish Counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried before THEEZ Judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, and the other two but indifferent, some of the other barristers were very merry on the occasion. Well, now, says he, who could help it, when there was an number of Judges on the banch. An hundlyed as a stander by there were but three By Baint Patrick, replied, he, there was own and two cresses.

RECEPT TO CLEANSE THE TEETH

The prove the BREATH.

To so our end of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian back, and wish the tooks, with the water in the morning before brightedly and talter supper. It will effectually destroy the drater on the teeth, and tempts the coffensive smell arise to grow those dieder.

and not of men. Sir Walter Raleigh ac-cribes it to the Indians, and Petrarch and Valturius give the invention to Archimedes, who by that means utterly destroyed the whole fleet of ships commanded by Mar cellus at the siege of Syracuse.

MARINER'S COMPASS.

That admirable; excellent and useful invirtues of the loadstone, were utterly un-known to the ancients, and must without controversy be ascribed to the Chinese, & brought from thence by Paulus Venetus an Italin; but the contrivance of the box, and dividing the winds into thirty two points upon the compass, seems due to the Germans or Dutch, since the names of the several points in all countries of the world, do still continue in the German and Dutch

THE FIRST NAVIGATORS. world, were the Phonicians, who inhabited near the sea side; but their invention ex-tended no further than to open vessels which afterwards had great improvements, for the Egyptians made ships with decks, and gallies with two banks of oars of a side Ships of burden and stowage were first made by the Cypriots; smacks, hoss cock-boats and skiffs by the Liburnians; brigan tines by the Rhodians, and vessels of war by the Pamphilians The Botians invent-ed oars; Dædalus of Crete masts and sails; the Tuscans anchors; the rudder, helm and art of steering was found out by Typhis, who took his hint from seeing a kite in fly ing guide her whole body by her tail.

THE DYING A PURPLE COLOUR Was invented at Tyre, but found out by mere accident: a dog having seized the fish conchilis or purpura, it was observed that he had dyed his lips with that beautiful co he had dyed his lips with that beautiful co lour; which being afterwards tried, and taking effect, it was worn by the greatest persons of quality for many ages, and now is the peculiar mourning of divers sovereign

THE MARING OF GLASS

Was first found out by the Cydonians, of certain sands on the side of a river near Ptolomais, that were crusted into a luminous body by a hard frost, and aperwants made fusible in that city. This art of making glass was carried into England by one Benault, a foreign bishop, about the year of Christ 662, which has been found of great the integral of the control of the cont use in adorning our churches & mansions.

THE ART OF WRITING,

By which a man may communicate his mind without opening his mouth, and intimate his pleasure at 10,000 leagues distance only by the help of 22 letters, which may be joined 5852616738497664000 ways, and will express all things both in heaven and earth in a very marrow compass. It seems that author of this miracle is lost, and is put down with Inventa Adespota by Air, Tho-mas Read, who thus laments the author's name being buried in oblivion, and extols

Whoe'er he was that first did shew the way, T' express by such like magic marks our

Deserv'd reprieve unto a longer day, Than fate to mortals mostly has assign'd. PAPER.

PAPER,
Though among the English it derives its
pedigree from the dunghill, Usqueadeo magnarum sordent primordia rerum; yet the
Lord Bacon reckons it among the singularities of art, and says there are very few things that can compare with it for use and excellency. It was invented by the Egyptians; and made at first of sedgy weeds; called papyri, growing upon the shores of the river Nilds, from which weed it took its name paper. By this inventon Ptolomy, king of Egypt, was put into a capacity of furnishing his vast library at Alexandria, and finding that Attalus king of Pergamus, by the help of Egyptian paper, had taken up a resolution to erect a greater library than Ptolomy's, he prohibited, under great penalties, the carrying paper out of Egypt. Attalds encountering this disappointment, invented the use of vellum and parchment, which from the materials was called memwhich from the materials was called mem which from the materials was called mem-brane, and from the place where it was in-vented Pergamena. Which exceeding in use and durability the former invention, the Egyptian paper grew out of use, and our paper made of rage has succeeded it, though our ancestors have not transmitted to poster rity the author's name that first enriched the world with so great a benefit.

BRACHYGRAPHY,

BRACHVGRAPHY.

Or the art of writing in characters, or short hand, was invented; says Dietr, by Megmasi, others say by Aquila his freed man, and that Tertius Persamins and Phitargius improved the invention; but when all is done, they had helps from Tullius Tito, a freed man of Ciccro's, who made some progress in it; but lik were its perfection to Beneca.

We are indebted to the Plemings for the art of making cloth; arrest hangings, dornin, worsted, sayes and tapertry. From them we had about he identifies of clocks and watcher, but both, thou arts are now improved by English artificers, that they exceed the Dutch, the Germans, the French and all the world in making woolen cloth, clocks and watches.

Authors, Edmans for Inventions.

If the INVENTOR OF GUNS

Was Besteed Sweets of Collectin Germany, by profession a mock; who being all dested to this study of chymistry and compared to the study of chymistry and compared to the study of the fall into it and made it ity upward. Whereupon he made a composition of powder, and including it in anjoatrament of brass, found it answer his intention, and by this accident came the invention of guns, which grew into the about the year 1400, and a fight between the Genoese and the Vonetians, at Clodia Rossa, in which the Vonetians in Clodia Rossa, in which we have not in the water full in our vicinity. We shall relate some of domination, which, if they have on all happening exists and not of men. Sir Watter Risley as act down, would we believe actually to me to act as they feel, and speak at they were to act as they feel, and speak at they will be to the Indiana.

think
Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as every
broke bread; and inordinately fund of sufficient with
his coarse attempts at raillery, always broke
d by a horse laugh of his own. Will, the
other day, broke into our apartment; and
slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vocilerated, "How now, Mr. Longiace! Do you know you ought to be to for publishing so many long winded articles about religion and morality?—Leave preaching to the parson. Who made you regulator of public morals, and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon as long as the moral but a newspaper sermon as long as the more but a newspaper sermon as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation." Will was going to be profune as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend a foot to help him out of doors, he took timely leave

We were scarcely rid of Will, when Dea-We were scarcely rid of Will, when Deacon Thoroughwood made his appearance.
"I did expect," anoth the Deabon, "from
some promises you made, when you began
your paper, that it was to have been a religious publication. Instead of that, not
even your "moral department" is sliways
devoted to divine things. Your anecdetes,
and other light articles, savour exceedingly
of the vanities of this world, and excite that
merriment and laughter which is very inmerriment and laughter which is very im-proper in Irail mortals who must rander at account for every idle word. The chief business of man in this world is to prepare for a better, and not only every thought, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper, should tend to edification and growth in grace". We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of our paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects. But that he could no better insist upon a newspaper's being ex-clusively devoted to religious topics, than he could require men, in this world, to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion "pure and undefiled". That even ridicule and laugh-

ter might be employed to useful purposes.

The next assailant that opened upon us, was Jereiny Rattlehead, jun. Esq. a young gentleman whose skull scems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room with more interature than there was room to stow away. "Howareyou, dilectissine! Why your paper is getting to be dull as the prefections of a Dutch Commentator, on the works of some musty old puddle pated latin historian! Burnish your intellect—brush up your faculties—put your brains in requisition—give us now and then a spice of took best sties. Ablifton in a party - likeds brush up your faculties—put your brains in requisition—give us now and then a spite of your best attics. Multium in parvo—fliads in a nutshell—pithy paragraphs, teeming with "high matter," and carrying stings in their tails like so many flying dragons.—Tackle your Pegasus, and drive him rough shed over the necks of the fools of fablion. Don't you know what Burns says, "Blan was made to"—erit. Come out then like was made to"—grin. Come out, then, like an Irish rebellion. Let the shafts of your satire fly as thick as the hallstones which covered the ground a foot deep in dog days. Get the laughers on your side, and you make yourself an emperor, even in our free vernment."

We were forced to bend a little, before this torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by stempting to be very learned, its more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readpuzzle than instruct a majority of his readers. That wit is a desigerous weappuny and even its most successful use is attended, with the hazard of destroying the dignify of the person, who wields it. That it was pradent, in general, to imitate the conduct of Butler's hero, who Although we grant he had much wit, Was very shy of using it; And being loth to wearntout. He rarely carried it about. Except on holidays or so.

As men their best apparel, do?! That a later poet has declared that a man of sense. will

Draw his wit as seldom as his sword.? That, abortive efforts to be witty were

"Draw his wit as seldom as his word."

That abortive efforts to be with were eminantly ridiculous, and made a man seem to be a much greater fool than nature intended him for. That even genuine wit, when it appeared out of time with place, made a fool of its authory and that newspaper for wit to work upon. Finally, we fold him, that by endeayouring to adapt our paper to him ewhim wham and opinions, we should doubtless offend every man of sense in the community.

In addition to the above mentioned carepers, and cavillers, farmer Slopeh dislikes our agrecultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a beaute him to bite, give his dog Growler's leather on bath-

our agricultural articles, and any warmight as well undertake to show a beatr hav to bite, give his dog Growler a leathre on batking, or tell (Body Chrulous hiw to set her tongue a running) at travible him with directions about planting botaties and rabing ladian earn. Oliver Uldenham, Enquianrela with our articles relating the domestic economy, and says that his mother did without the him of course they can be of no vied to his wife or daughters. Simon Smellungton this wife or daughters. Simon Smellungton, it is wife or daughters. Simon Smellungton, it is wife or daughters in the head of sheep; by which he lays fiel meant of medical him, there has magneta in the says of sheep; by which he lays fiel meant of medical her which because of late, him says, we disheen all her he head of the supportance of the himself call on the supportance of make a more frequent appopulation, to make a more frequent appopulation, to lake a more frequent appopulation to his company. Some